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I M P A R T I A L  
O B S E R V A T I O N S,

To be CONSIDERED on by

The KING, His MINISTERS,

AND THE

People of GREAT BRITAIN.

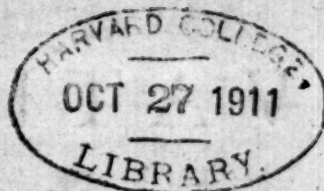
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*[Price One Shilling.]*

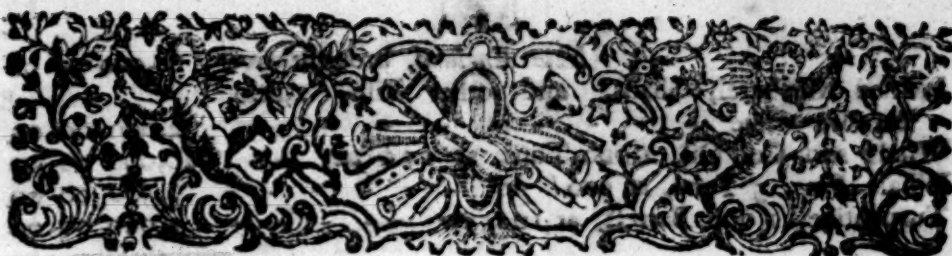
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*By exchange.*



## I M P A R T I A L O B S E R V A T I O N S, &c.

Quantities of Goods produced in the *British* Plantations in AMERICA, ( by the best Accounts that can be had down to the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-three ) and Exported from thence Yearly : And sundry Articles which may be produced in future.

### N E W F O U N D L A N D.

	Sterling	£.	s.	d.
C O D F I S H 10,000 Tons, at 10 <i>l.</i> per	-	100,000	00	00
Dog Fish, Cod Oil, and Seal Oil, 1,000 Tons, at 15 <i>l.</i> per	-	15,000	00	00
		115,000	00	00

### Q U E B E C.

Furrs, and other Peltry, Value not very correct, but near	50,000	00	00
Whale, Purpoise, and other Fish Oil, fully 2,000 Tons, at 15 <i>l.</i> per	30,000	00	00
	80,000	00	00

### N O V A S C O T I A, C A P E B R E T O N, and I S L E S t. J O H N's.

Codfish, 500 Tons at 10 <i>l.</i> per	5,000	00	00
Fish Oil, 100 Tons at 15 <i>l.</i> per	1,500	00	00

☞ These may be encreased to twenty Times the Quantity.

6,500 00 00

### N E W E N G L A N D.

Cod Fish dried, 5,000 Tons at 10 <i>l.</i> per	50,000	00	00
Masts, Boards, Hoghead Staves, value	10,000	00	00

Carried over 60,000 00 00



<i>New England, brought over</i>		60,000 00 00
Pickled Mackarel, Shads, and other Fish, 2,000 Barrels, value - - - - -		2,000 00 00
Whale and Cod Oil, 2,000 Tons, at 15 l. per - - - - -		30,000 00 00
Whale Fins, 5 Tons, at 300 l. per - - - - -		1,500 00 00
Turpentine, 2,000 Barrels, at 10 s. per - - - - -		1,000 00 00
		<hr/> 94,500 00 00

*RHODE ISLAND and CONNECTICUT.*

Masts, Boards, Hogthead Staves, value - - - - -	10,000 00 00
Salted Beef, Pork, Butter, Hams, Cheese, Beans, Pease, Oats, and Flax Seed, value - - - - -	20,000 00 00
Whale, and other Fish Oil, 500 Tons, at 15 l. per - - - - -	7,500 00 00
Pickled Mackarel, Shads, Alewives, &c. 2,000 Barrels, at 1 l. per - - - - -	2,000 00 00
	<hr/> 39,500 00 00

*NEW YORK PROVINCE.*

Flour and Bisket, 150,000 Barrels, at 1 l. per - - - - -	150,000 00 00
Wheat uncertain, say - - - - -	20,000 00 00
Pease, Beans, and Oats, ditto - - - - -	5,000 00 00
Salt Beef, Pork, and Venison, 5,000 Barrels, at 2 l. per - - - - -	10,000 00 00
Bees Wax, 10,000 lb at 1 s. per - - - - -	500 00 00
Hams, Smoked Beef and Tongues, Butter and Cheese, value - - - - -	5,000 00 00
Deer Skins, value - - - - -	15,000 00 00
Copper Oar, and Iron, value - - - - -	10,000 00 00
Hemp and Flax, all used	
Flax Seed, 5,000 Hogtheads, at 1 l. 10 s. per - - - - -	7,500 00 00
Horses, Sheep, Hogs, Fowls and all Sorts of Live Stock, are exported from all the Continent of AMERICA to the Sugar Islands, all over, value - - - - -	5,000 00 00
	<hr/> 228,000 00 00

*PENSILVANIA and NEW JERSEYS.*

Produce and export the same Quantities and Commodities as <i>New York</i> , and about equal Value - - - - -	228,000 00 00
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*MARYLAND and VIRGINIA.*

Tobacco, fully 100,000 Hogtheads, 1,000 lb each, at 8 l. per Hhd. - - - - -	800,000 00 00
Indian Corn, Wheat, Beans, Pease, value - - - - -	20,000 00 00
Deer Skins, value - - - - -	20,000 00 00
Iron, value - - - - -	10,000 00 00
Masts, Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Walnut, Oak, and Fir Planks, value - - - - -	10,000 00 00

Carried over 860,000 00 00



<i>Maryland and Virginia</i> , brought forward	860,000 00 00
Sassafras, Snake-Root, Jinsang, value	3,000 00 00
Pickled Pork, Beef, Hams, &c. 5,000 Barrels, at	
30 s. per	7,500 00 00
	<hr/> 870,500 00 00

**NORTH and SOUTH CAROLINAS.**

Rice, 100,000 Barrels, 500lb each, at 40 s. per Barrel	200,000 00 00
Tobacco, 3,000 Hogsheds, at 8 l. per	24,000 00 00
Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, 20,000 Barrels, at 5 s. per	5,000 00 00
Pickled Pork, very fat, 5,000 Barrels, at 30 s. per	7,500 00 00
Deer Skins, value	20,000 00 00
Indigo, 200,000lb, at 2 s. per	20,000 00 00
Boards, Staves, Shingles, and other Lumber, value	5,000 00 00
Indian Corn, Pease, Beans, Calavances or Kidney-Beans, value	5,000 00 00
	<hr/> 286,500 00 00

**G E O R G I A.**

Indigo, 20,000lb at 2 s. per	2,000 00 00
Silk, 2,000lb at 20 s. per	2,000 00 00
Deer Skins, value	4,000 00 00
Cedar Boards and Planks, Shingles, value	2,000 00 00
Tortoise Shell, value	200 00 00
Rice, 3,000 Barrels, at 40 s. per	6,000 00 00
Oranges and Lemons, used	
Cattle, Horses, Hogs, all Sorts of Grain—plenty, but little exported.	<hr/> 16,200 00 00

**F L O R I D A,**

May produce Silk, Gums, a Variety, Indigo, Cotton, Pimento, Coffee, Cocoa, Indian Corn and Wheat, Lemons, Oranges, Citrons, Grapes, for Raisins, Currants, Dying Woods, Drugs, Tortoise Shell, Pearls, Ambergrise, Mother of Pearl.

**M O B I L E and all South and East LOUISIANA.**

The same as *Florida*, and Mafts, Cedar, Walnut, and other fine Woods.

The Consume of all Sorts of Grain and Provision on North AMERICA, is more than the Quantity exported; and may be augmented to any Amount, when the Lands are suitably cultivated, as there is Room for as many People in *British AMERICA*, as all *Europe* has on it now.

**J A I M A I C A**

## J A M A I C A

Sugars, 40,000 Hogsheads, 13 Cwt. 2 qrs. each,	
at 14 l. per	560,000 00 00
Rum, 10,000 Hhds. 100 Gallons each, at 10 l. per	100,000 00 00
Cotton, 2,000 Bags, 200 lb each, at 10 l. per	20,000 00 00
Pimento, 1,000,000 lb at 3 d. per	12,500 00 00
Mahogany, 1,000 Tons, at 12 l. per	12,000 00 00
Fustick, 500 Tons, at 5 l. per	2,500 00 00
Logwood, 500 Tons, at 5 l. per	2,500 00 00
<i>These may be encreased to double the Quantity except Mahogany.</i>	709,500 00 00

## TORTOLA and VIRGIN ISLES.

Sugar, 4,000 Tierces, 10 Cwt. each, at 10 l. per	40,000 00 00
Cotton, 3,000 Bags, 300 lb each, at 15 l. per	45,000 00 00
	85,000 00 00

## SAINT CHRISTOPHER'S

Sugar, 14,000 Hogsheads, 12 Cwt. each, at 14 l. per	196,000 00 00
Rum, 4,000 Hogsheads, at 7 l. per	28,000 00 00
Cotton, 500 Bags, 200 lb each, at 10 l. per	5,000 00 00
	229,000 00 00

## N E V I S.

Sugar, 5,000 Hogsheads, 12 Cwt. each, at 12 l. per	60,000 00 00
Rum, 1,000 Hogsheads, at 7 l. per	7,000 00 00
Cotton, 200 Bags, 200 lb each, at 10 l. per	2,000 00 00
	69,000 00 00

## MONTSERRAT.

Sugar, 6,000 Hogsheads, 12 Cwt. each, at 12 l. per	72,000 00 00
Rum, 1,200 Hogsheads, 100 Gallons each, at 7 l. per	8,400 00 00
Cotton, 600 Bags, 200 lb each, at 10 l. per	6,000 00 00
	86,400 00 00

## A N T I G U A.

Sugar, 20,000 Hogsheads, 11 Cwt. each, at 11 l. per	220,000 00 00
Rum, 6,000 Hogsheads, 100 Gallons each, at 7 l. per	42,000 00 00
Cotton, 600 Bags, 200 lb each, at 10 l. per	6,000 00 00
	268,000 00 00

## DOMINICO,

**DOMINICO**, is capable of producing as much as  
*Antigua and St. Christopher's.*

Sugar, Rum, it makes none at Present.

Cotton, 2,000 Bags, 400lb each, at 20 *l.* per 40,000 00 00

Coffee, 500,000lb at 6 *d.* per 12,500 00 00

Brimstone, any Quantity may be got.

52,500 00 00

**B E R B A D O E S.**

Sugar, 20,000 Hogsheds, 11 Cwt. each, at 11 *l.* per 220,000 00 00

Rum, 10,000 Hogsheds, 100 Gallons each, at 5 *l.* per 50,000 00 00

Cotton, 1,000 Bags, 100lb each, at 5 *l.* per 5,000 00 00

Aloes, value 2,000 00 00

277,000 00 00

**T O B A G O**, will produce

Sugar, Rum, Cotton, Cocoa, Coffee, Pimento, Black.

Pepper, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Gums

a Variety, Drugs and Dying Woods more than equal

to *Berbadoes.*

**S A I N T V I N C E N T.**

Sugar,

Rum,

Cotton, 3,000 Bags, 400lb each, at 20 *l.* per 60,000 00 00

Cocoa,

Coffee, 50,000lb at 6 *d.* per 12,500 00 00

Pimento,

Dying Woods,

Tobacco, a large Quantity.

61,250 00 00

**B E Q U E and the G R A N A D I L L A S.**

Sugar,

Rum,

Cotton, 1,000 Bags, 400lb each, at 20 *l.* per 20,000 00 00

Cocoa,

Coffee, on *Beque*, 50,000lb at 6 *d.* per 12,500 00 00

Pimento,

Dying Woods,

21,250 00 00

**G R A N A D A.**



## GRANADA.

Sugar, all white, 8,000 Hhds. 10 Cwt. each, at 20 <i>l.</i> per	160,000 00 00
Rum,	
Cotton, 3,000 Bags, 400lb each, at 20 <i>l.</i> per	60,000 00 00
Cocoa, 1,200 Bags, 100lb each, at 4 <i>l.</i> per	4,800 00 00
Coffee, 1,000,000lb at 6 <i>d.</i> per	25,000 00 00
	<hr/>
	249,800 00 00

Pimento, Black Pepper, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, a Variety of Gums, Drugs, and Dying Woods may be produced in Time, in this Island, as its Soil is excellent, and the Air never disturbed by Storms. The Situation is such, that Vessels may sail with the Trade Winds (which always blow there) to the East Part of the *Carraccas*, and back, on one Stretch. Trade for Mules, Cocoa, Hides, Tallow, Indigo, &c. may be extended with the SPANIARDS. If this Island, *Dominico* and *Mobile*, were all made free Ports under proper Rules, great Benefit must arise to BRITAIN; and as a Sugar Colony, it is capable of making as much, and at more Certainty, than *Antigua*, *Montserrat*, *Nevis*, and *St. Kitts*. We have now Sugar Islands enough to produce Sufficient, and encourage the AFRICAN Trade, and all our Manufactures, to a very great Extent.

## P R O D U C E

## O F T H E

## FRENCH Colonies in AMERICA.

## GUADALOUPE, GRANDTERRE, and MARIE GALANTE.

Sugar white, 20,000 Hhds. 8 Cwt. each, at 15 <i>l.</i> per	300,000 00 00
Sugar brown, 40,000 Hhds. 8 Cwt. each, at 10 <i>l.</i> per	400,000 00 00
Coffee, 3,000,000lb at 6 <i>d.</i> per	75,000 00 00
Cotton, 4,000 Bags, 300lb each, at 15 <i>l.</i> per	60,000 00 00
Cocoa ordinary, 500 Bags, 100lb each, at 4 <i>l.</i> per	2,000 00 00
Cassia Fistula, may be produced as wanted, and is of little Value.	
	<hr/>
	837,000 00 00

## MARTINICO.

## MARTINICO.

Sugar mostly white, 30,000 Hhds. 8 Ct. each, at 15 <i>l.</i> per	450,000 00 00
Sugar brown, 10,000 Hhds. 8 Cwr. each, at 10 <i>l.</i> per	100,000 00 00
Coffee, 2,000,000 <i>lb</i> at 6 <i>d.</i> per	50,000 00 00
Cotton, 2,000 Bags, 300 <i>lb</i> each, at 15 <i>l.</i> per	30,000 00 00
Cocoa ordinary, 500 Bags, 100 <i>lb</i> each, at 4 <i>l.</i> per	2,000 00 00
	<hr/>
	632,000 00 00

## FRENCH Part of HISPANIOLA.

Sugar $\frac{2}{3}$ brown, 160,000 Hhds. 10 Ct. each, at 15 <i>l.</i> per	2,400,000 00 00
Coffee, 5,000,000 <i>lb</i> at 4 <i>d.</i> per	83,333 06 08
Cotton, 8,000 Bags, 300 <i>lb</i> each, at 15 <i>l.</i> per	120,000 00 00
Cocoa, very little	
Dying Woods, ditto	
Tanned Leather, 20,000 Hides, at 20 <i>s.</i>	20,000 00 00
Indigo, 2,000,000 <i>lb</i> at 3 <i>s.</i> per	300,000 00 00
	<hr/>
	2,923,333 06 08

## SAINT LUCIA.

Sugar,	
Coffee, 500,000 <i>lb</i> at 6 <i>d.</i> per	12,500 00 00
Cotton, 4,000 Bags, 400 <i>lb</i> each, at 20 <i>l.</i> per	80,000 00 00
Cocoa, 200 Bags, 100 <i>lb</i> each, at 4 <i>l.</i> per	800 00 00
	<hr/>
	93,300 00 00

*West Louisiana*, equal to *East Louisiana* or *Mobille*.  
*Cayenne*, equal to *Florida*.

The above *French Colonies* may be improved to double the Value; but being deprived of *North AMERICA*, all *Supplies* must come from *Europe*, of Grain, Bread, Flour, Fish, and Salt Meats; to make up for this Want, the Governors will have Leave to suffer our *North AMERICAN Subjects* to supply theirs with these Necessaries, and carry off Molasses in Return—Our People will, and always have carried on this Trade, as *France* does not allow Distillery of Spirits abroad, it would hurt the Consume of Brandy, there and in *Europe*, and prejudice the Mother Country.

B

Total

Total Value of *English* Colonies.

	£.	s.	d.
Newfoundland, - - - - -	115,000	00	00
Quebec, - - - - -	80,000	00	00
Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and St. John's Island, - - - - -	6,500	00	00
New England, - - - - -	94,500	00	00
Rhode Island and Connecticut, - - - - -	39,500	00	00
New York, - - - - -	228,000	00	00
Pensilvania and Jerseys, - - - - -	228,000	00	00
Maryland and Virginia, - - - - -	870,500	00	00
North and South Carolina, - - - - -	286,500	00	00
Georgia, - - - - -	16,200	00	00
Florida, - - - - -	} Not yet known but must in Time be very Valuable.		
Mobile, - - - - -			
East Louisiana, - - - - -			
Jamaica, - - - - -	709,500	00	00
Tortola and Virgin Isles - - - - -	85,000	00	00
St. Christopher's - - - - -	229,000	00	00
Nevis - - - - -	69,000	00	00
Mountserrat - - - - -	86,400	00	00
Antigua - - - - -	268,000	00	00
Dominico - - - - -	52,500	00	00
Berbadoes - - - - -	277,000	00	00
Tobago, no Produce at present			
St. Vincent - - - - -	61,250	00	00
Beque and Granadillas - - - - -	21,250	00	00
Granada - - - - -	249,800	00	00
	<u>4,073,400</u>	<u>00</u>	<u>00</u>

Total



## Total Value of French Colonies.

	£.	s.	d.
Guadaloupe, Grand Terre, and Marie Galante	837,000	00	00
Martinico	632,000	00	00
Hispaniola, alias St. Domingo	2,923,333	06	08
St. Lucia	93,300	00	00
West Louisiana } May be equal to Florida Cayenne } and Mobile.			

4,485,633 06 08

The

THE foregoing various Estimates may shew, in some Measure, the present State of the *British* Colonies ; as by our extensive and valuable Acquisitions in the late War, and what *France* and *Spain* has given and confirmed to *Britain* on the late Treaty of *Paris*, the Increase of Trade and Manufactures will be so extraordinary, that the National Receipts in Money, resulting from it, will enable a frugal managing Ministry to reduce the Public Debt in some long Time ; but in the present State it appears necessary to call in all the Assistance that can prudently be had, to reduce the Debt hastily ; as by that only the present Taxes can be abated, and the Subjects eased from the Load that will be heavy too many Years.

It is evident that Commerce is the Strength, Support, and Grandeur, of the *British* Empire, and must be nourished as a tender Plant, or it will fade and die. Former Arguments have been of ill Tendency, stirring up the Landed against the Trading Interest ; but Experience shews that there is a mutual and inseparable Connection in both to the well-being of any commercial Nation. As this is really the Case, let us see if any, and what Methods can be pursued to raise Money for the Use of the Government, consistent with our Laws and Rules, and with Ease to all the People who have the Happiness to be Sons and Subjects of *Britain* ; who can with Propriety say, they are the Children of a *British* King, whose Standard is LIBERTY in full Extent ; whose Heart is set to maintain His People in the full Enjoyment of it, so long as they behave with becoming Propriety, and support Him, and the established Religion, as faithful and loving obedient Subjects ought to do.

OUR Political Constitution is so delicate, that it is very difficult to make a Law or Rule, on Money Matters, that will not clash or interfere with the Grants already made, or hurt the Interest of some Body of Men more than others. It never appear'd more particularly than in the last Year of the late War, when His Majesty and Ministers were visited by Numbers who were deeply engaged in public Stocks, and pressed to make Peace, as a new Year of War must call for more Money, and sink their Value ; others advised extending our Conquests, and pursuing the War, their Interest arising from it. Those who aim at Interest, without having the true Principle of general Good at Heart, are miserably attached to mean and narrow Views. I fear many such will be found in this Nation !

HIS Majesty saw it prudent and necessary to accept Terms of Peace when He found it within the Bounds of Moderation and national Honour ; seeing, and wisely judging, that continuing the War must lead us to the Verge of Destruction in a Variety of Ways. But such is the Blindness of many, and the bad Disposition of a great Part of Mankind, that this Peace, altho' great in national Interest, is treated by many as inglorious,  
and

and injudicious : These are the Men whose Hearts are set to Mischief, wanting Judgment and every amiable Virtue. I hope Union and Judgment will ever attend the Rulers of the Land, and truly *British* Measures and Frugality be pursued. Then shall every honest Man rejoice and praise his Superiors, and the Almighty Director of them. As it is one of the glorious Privileges of a *British* Subject to declare his Sentiments on public Matters, I will offer the following Observations, and wish they may be of Use, as intended.

OUR Colonies have been supported at a very great Expence, and as they are now freed from the *French* in *North America*, and may push the Planting Interest without Fear, it can be no Burthen to them to pay for the Use of Government 5 per Cent. on the exported Products to the Collector of the Customs in the Port where shipped, and by him paid unto the Governor of the Province or his Substitute, and remitted to the Plantation-Office, which shall be accountable to the Treasury : This Duty to extend to all Colonies in the *West Indies*, &c.

SUPPOSE, as by the foregoing List, the Value exported is found £. 4,073,400 at 5 per Cent. will be £. 203,670 ; and as it is necessary to have Soldiers, Forts and Garrisons, to support good Order on the various great Countries added to our Dominions ; I propose that each Government shall raise on Lands, Inhabitants, or otherways as is found Prudent, so much Money as will pay all their own Contingencies, Soldiers, &c. as above ; and let that Money also be paid to the Governor, and by him be remitted or used as by Order from His Majesty. This is all that should ever be asked from the Colonies : And I think *Ireland* can as well bear it, and ought to pay it, as the other : They partake of Security and Commerce and feel little of the Burthen. And now I am come so near Home as *Ireland*, I will observe, that the Subjects of that Country can, by their Laws, bring in and consume the Products of *Portuguese* and *Spanish America* on a trifling Duty ; whilst we are not suffered to do it. This is contrary to true Policy in a national View, as it encourages the Labour and Navigation of Aliens, and gives the *Irish* a Liberty that no *European* Nation gives their Subjects. I will give one Instance ; *Ireland* was supply'd with Sugars from *Portugal*, and may use *French* Prize Sugars, paying *Three Shillings and Fourpence per 112lb* Customs. *Ireland* uses 13,000 Tons of Sugar Annually, at *Thirty Pound* a Ton, is £. 390,000 Value : And nearer Home stands the *Isle of Man* : This has been a Magazine for *French* Goods all the War ; and is also filled with *India* Goods from *Sweden*, *Denmark* and *Holland*, to a great Degree ; most Part smuggled by our own Subjects into *Great Britain*, *Ireland* and *America*. *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*, are near as bad ; they are all unnatural Children ; of great Hurt, and ought to be newly regulated. The *Isle of Man* may be bought, and subjected to *British* Laws and Taxes.



LET us look at Home, and see how to ease our Burthen. I think a new and general Survey on Lands, for Land Tax, equitable; and, in Order to reduce the national Debt hastily, surely no Person who is truly a *Briton* would think it hard to pay *Ten Shillings* for every *Hundred Pounds* they are worth, as a Gift, to be levied by the Justices of the Peace. Upon Oath the Value should be ascertained. Each Justice of the Peace to pay it to the Lord Lieutenant of the County, and he to remit it to the Treasury, with an Account of Particulars received from each Justice of the Peace; a Receiver General of it to have an Office, and be substituted by the Lord Lieutenant, and be paid  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. on the Receipt, to satisfy him and Clerks; and he to give sufficient Security for the Trust. This Tax to excuse all Persons whose Value is in Lands, or Houses, as they pay Land Tax, &c.

As Licentiousness is ever the Attendant of Liberty and Wealth, it should be curbed in all Advances. *Holland* shews it plain; and their Rulers are watchful, as ours ought to be. First take the Theatres for Comedy, Tragedy, Farce, Music or *Italian Opera*, &c. into public Hands, suppose under the Lord Chamberlain's Direction, and pay Players a moderate Rate, and issue Tickets at double the Price they are now; and let every Town in *Great Britain* be suffered to have a Theatre to every 30,000 Inhabitants, and Tickets at the same Rates. This would bring in a large Sum. Add double Duty on Cards and Dice; *Twenty Shillings* on every Musical Instrument; *Five Shillings* on every sporting Dog, and *Twenty Shillings* on every sporting Horse. *Five Pounds* on every Pleasure Boat or Barge, Yacht, &c. Every Sheet of Music to be stamped with a *Two-penny* Stamp, or be seized. All Ranks are Musicians to the hurt of useful Learning and Industry: Its Growth is pestilential.

ALE and Wine Licences to be doubled. Billiard Tables demolished, or *Twenty Pounds* Duty on each. Same Stamps on Ballads as Newspapers; or Hawkers, Sellers, or Singers of them fined *Twenty Shillings* for each Offence—They hurt the Minds of the People. A Duty of *Twenty Shillings* a Head on every fighting Cock, payable to the Minister of each Parish for the Use of the Poor, and by him to be distributed. Manufactures should be extended to all Parts of *Britain* suitably. I know many Countries, some Miles distant from Coals, where the People would Spin, Weave, &c. if they had Coals; and this Relief might be brought by Sea at an easy Expence; but a Bar is put to it by a Duty, called *Water-bourn Duty*, of *One Shilling per Ton*. This is not equitable, and hurts the poor industrious People: It would be well to cease.

MAKE a free Port of *Dominico* Island. The *French* at *Guadaloupe* and *Martinico* would be ready to visit *Dominico*, to buy or barter for our Manufactures, *Negro* Slaves, &c. and all Sugars, Coffee, Cotton, or other

other Products of the *French Colonies*, may be carried to any Part of *Europe* at Pleasure ; and if to *Great Britain*, to be under the same Rule as Prize was in War ; to be under the King's Locks ; and leave, on export, one half of the old Subsidy, or more, if Prudent.

THE free Port to be confined to *Prince Rupert's Bay* only, under a military Direction. Every Ship to pay *Twenty Shillings* for Anchorage, and *Twenty Shillings* to the Governor, as his Perquisite ; and all Merchandize to pay 1 per Cent. Value sold or barter'd, on Oath, (or Invoice) on Penalty of Confiscation of Ship and Goods : This for the Use of the Government, payable to a Collector, who shall have *Twenty Shillings* as his Fee on every Ship's Master, who is to enter his Ship's Name, &c. before any Thing else is done, and clear out regularly, and have a Ticket from the Collector, which shall signify the Duty's being paid, and what. This Ticket the Governor shall File and Number, and enter into a Book ; then the Ship's Master shall have a Note, directed to the Governor of the Castle, informing him that such a Vessel may pass unmolested : The Fort Governor gives the Captain a Signal to make, which the Fort answers by hoisting or lowering its Colours : Then the Ship takes up its Anchor, and departs at Pleasure. For the Officer of the Fort's Trouble and keeping a Book of Ship and Master's Name and Date, he shall have *Five Shillings* paid by the Bearer of the Governor's Ticket. The civil Governor on the Island may reside at *Roseau*, or any other Part, and carry on the Business of it as a *Sugar Colony* in the common Way ; but the military One is to act in the same Capacity as at *Gibraltar*, or at *Guadaloupe*, and reside at *Prince Rupert's Bay*.

THE little Island named *Cariuacou*, one of the *Granadillas*, has a commodious Port, and fit for a free Port, as it is near *New Spain*, and may draw great Trade from thence, and be entirely under Military Government ; and, in War Time, be a terrible Cut on any Enemy, *French* or *Spaniard*, as our Cruisers may be off *Martinico* in a few Hours, or on the Coast of the *Carraccas*. The several other Islands of *Granadillas* have good Soil, fine Timber Trees, are very healthy, and in all Respects fit for Cultivation, and supporting a Number of People. Coffee, Cotton, Cocoa, and Indigo, is produced with few Hands, These Garden Spots will be the sooner visited on that Account.

*Mobile* is so situated, that a free Port is quite proper. It commands the whole Bay of *Mexico*, and the *Havanna*. The Natives of these Places will be very ready to come and buy our Goods with Money. I am very sure that more Dollars will come to *England* from thence, by its Commerce, if made Free, than from *Cadiz* ; and Indigo and Cochineal as much as we please. There is a Port a little Eastward of the River of *Mobile* called *St. Joseph's* ; a good Harbour and very fit for such Traffic ; very Healthy, fine Land, and full of Fruit ; will produce any Thing.

From



From it, over to St. *Augustine*, by Land, through a delightful Country, is about 130 Post Miles ; all the Woods abounding with Fruit, Roots, and Fowls ; Deer, wild Cattle, Hogs and Horses. Sugar, Tobacco, Rice, Wheat, or any Grain ; Pepper, Ginger, Indigo, almost any Thing, may be produced at *Mobile* and *Florida* inward ; but on the Sea Coast it is, as in most Parts, Sandy and Hot in many Places ; but in common the Woods very fine, and useful Timber for Ship or House building. If it is found expedient to make these three free Ports, I am of Opinion that *Britain* will receive more Benefit in the Commerce caused by them, than from all the Produce of our new Acquisitions, and hurt *France* and *Spain* as much by it as if we were at War ; as it will hinder their Goods from going in a direct Way to pay the Indulto of *Spain*, and Customs of the *French* : Under the above and many other Circumstances which may be offered, I hope our Ministry will take the Matter into serious Consideration ; and if I can be of Use, it will give me great Pleasure.

I CANNOT hope to live to see the good Effects of this Peace in full Extent, but my Sons may, and pass over their Lives with Pleasure, enjoying the Fruits of it, and seeing *Great-Britain*, in Fullness of Glory, the first Nation in Power and Happiness.

THE Neutral Islands may now be a public Benefit, as they are the Property of the Crown. The Inhabitants of them are the Outgoings of many Nations, fled from Justice, or Poverty : They have no Right to Possession. The *Negro* Inhabitants of St. *Vincent* are gathered together from other Isles, and it has been an Asylum for such many Years.

THE *Indians* on *Dominico* are about 3,000 : They are the Remains of the Antient *Carribeans*, and may be a useful People to hire, or may be allowed to abide on the hilly or mountainous Parts, which is very good Land. All the other Parts may be for our public Use. And in order to public Benefit, I will propose that the Crown shall appoint Commissioners, and give them full Power to sell these Lands to such as choose to buy : That they shall be six in Number, Two of which shall reside in *England*, and have an Office for keeping all Accounts, Plans, Maps and Records, as may be necessary, until all be disposed of. The other Four shall be sent over, and get Plans, and Drafts, or Maps, of *Dominico*, St. *Vincent*, *Beque*, and *Tobago*, and such Parts (if any) on *Granada* or *Granadillas* as may not have been made the distinct Property of the *French* Inhabitants, &c. who gave them up under Capitulation.

ALL these Islands and Lands to be parcelled out at 200 Acres *per* Lot, and sold for ever, at such Rates as Commissioners can, for the Benefit of the Public ; the Value of the Purchase to be paid by a Bill of Exchange on *London*, or in Money : All to be remitted to the Neutral Island Office, where distinct Books of Account shall be kept for each Island.



Island. The Money, as it arises, to be invested in public Securities ; and finally to come into the Treasury. The Commissioners abroad shall be attended and carried from Place to Place, as they shall direct and appoint, by one of His Majesty's Ships or Sloops of War on the *West India* Duty ; and shall have Power to hire such Surveyers and Planners of Lands as may be necessary, and pay them by Bills on the Office, or as they can ; the travelling Expence to be paid by the Crown, from the Time the Commissioners leave *England* until their Return back in a King's Ship ; each Commissioner to be paid Yearly, as Salary, *One Thousand Pounds*, by an Order on the Treasury to them or Order, or their Executor or lawful Attorney.

THE Island of *Dominico* is 42 Miles long 25 Miles broad.

*Tobago* is near - - - - 27 14

*St. Vincent* is - - - - 46 18

*Beque* or *Little Martinico* - 12 6

The Whole may sell for *Twenty Shillings per Statute Acre* ; or if the Crown chooses to have it on a quit Rent of *One Shilling per Acre per Annum*, it may be had for all that is fit for planting Sugar Canes. It is therefore expected that these Islands will sell readily, and the Buyers comply with paying 5 per Cent. Duty on Goods for all Products exported ; and this to the Crown for ever. It is also expected that the Value of the Produce, when fully cultivated, will be near *One Million Pounds Sterling*, 5 per Cent. on that is £. 50,000 a Year. Forts may be built and maintained by a Powder Money or Tonnage Duty, of one Pound of Powder or *One Shilling and Sixpence per Ton* on the Vessels inward which stay and trade there ; and on every transient Trader *One Pound per Cent.* on the Value he trades for, as his Share of Expence of Government ; and every Man, from fifteen to fifty Years, to be subject to Militia Rules, finding and providing for himself Arms and Accoutrements, Powder and Ball, and be subject to all lawful Calls of Superiors. Officers to be chosen and have Commissions from Governor and Council ; and all other Rules may be as on *Berbadoes*. A General Governor to be at *Berbadoes* ; to take *Tobago*, *St. Vincent*, and *Dominico* into his Department ; and one General Governor take *Granada* and *Granadillas*, including *Beque*.

SQUARE Miles in <i>Dominico</i>	842	at 640 Acres per square Mile, Statute
In <i>Tobago</i>	378	ditto. [Measure.
In <i>St. Vincent</i>	828	ditto.
In <i>Beque</i>	72	ditto.
In <i>Cariuacou</i>	72	ditto.

2192 Miles.

640 Acres in a Mile.

87680

13152

Acres 1402880 at *Twenty Shillings per* is £. 1,402,880.

SEVERAL of the Islands of *Granadillas* are as big as *Beque* or *Cariacou*, and have a very good Pearl Fishery among them; the whole of them plentifully provided with green Tortoise, and all sorts of other Fish common to the Southern Latitudes. The consequential Commerce to and from these new Acquisitions will be so great, that in a few Years it will be evident to every trading Subject, that the national Income, from Customs on Commodities Inward and Outward, will increase nearly double to the Present; which will be nearly *One Million Pounds Sterling* Yearly. It is commonly said, how can *Great Britain* and *Ireland* spare People to go to these new Acquisitions? It is plain that few can be spared, as the Culture of Land at Home, and Manufactures, will grow equal with the Colonies; but Numbers of good Protestant Subjects will go from all Parts of *Europe*, and mix with our People; by which, with the natural Increase in the Northern Provinces of the Continent of *North America*, and the Importation of *Negro* Slaves from *Africa*, a very rapid Progress will be made, and all Things grow in such sort together as to make this Empire the most formidable of any.

To enumerate particular Advantages, and the various Rules for regulating all these vast Countries, would take up a Volume; and, as they are variously circumstanced, a Body of distinct Laws peculiar to each province will be made in Course. My Intent is to shew, impartially, my Notion of the present State of a few Things, from a Motive of Love to my Country, and in Duty and Obedience to His Majesty's Desire to see us and His Nation happy, successful, and easy under His Administration. If what I have said, or can say, or do, is, or can be of general Use, it will answer the End designed.

I HAVE been on many Parts of *North America*, on every Island in the *West Indies*, *English*, and *French*, and some *Spanish*; and have been over great Part of *Europe*, and Part of *Asia*, in my Youth; and have traded to most Parts on the Northern World since I resided in *England*—These Circumstances may be necessary to shew that I must have some Experience in the Subject treated on; and as I am assured that many Men may have had the same Opportunities, and may have suitable Abilities to inform the Public in a superior Manner, these few Remarks may be a Call to them to take the Hint of declaring all they know, in Order that the King and Ministry may be fully informed of the Wants of the Subjects in all Parts, for the better judging of all sorts of Men, and for the general Good.

*Cape Breton* or *Louisbourg*, *Quebec*, *Montreal*, *Niagara* and *Fort Du Quesne* on the *Ohio*, were all necessary Places for the *French* to fortify, in Order to hold Communication with *Louisiana*, and make them formidable on the back of all the *British* Plantations, as the Object *France* had in View was to seize on and conquer all our Colonies by a general Attack from



from the above Settlements. But had any *European* Nation been in quiet Possession of *North America*, they would have cultivated the Lands near the Sea Coasts and Rivers first, and have proceeded to go backwards as Lands grew scarce. By the last Struggle betwixt the two rival Nations *Britain* has got the sole Dominion, at a very great Expence.

HIS Majesty has demolished the Fortrefs of *Louisbourg*, and I hope will order *Quebec* also to be dismantled, and left without a Garrison, as it is now of no Use. *Montreal* is in a good Country, and may be of a little Use for *Indian* Trade, which may be sent to *Albany*, and thence to *New York*; but this can be of little Use, as the *Indians* would carry their Trade to *Albany*, and sell Furrs and Skins on the same Terms there as at *Montreal*. It may be said that it is Pity the Lands that are cultivated, and Buildings erected, should be left to the *Indians*: But as we have Millions of Acres as good or better on Countries Southward, and near fine navigable Rivers, emptying themselves into the Seas of *New England*, *Connecticut*, *New York*, *Pensylvania* and all South of it, in gentle Climets and amongst our Friends, we have no Cause of being at Expence to maintain Forces in such an inhospitable Country as *Quebec*, or have to do with a hazardous Navigation which nothing but Necessity forced *France* to use. The People who have Estates, and have long resided at *Quebec* and *Montreal*, would be very willing to have Estates Southward on the *Ohio*, or near *Niagara*. Open the Map of *North America*, and it shews at one View, that if we had a regular Garrison at *Niagara*, which is in a good Country, (Latitude 41 Degrees) and on the Pass between the Lakes *Errie* and *Frontignac*, that all the *Indians* whom formerly traded with *Quebec* and *Montreal*, could with Ease come to *Niagara*, where a large trading Town would grow in Course; and this be the Security and Barrier for the Inhabitants of *Louisiana*, and the North.

FROM *Niagara* Eastward to the Falls or Top of the grand River of *Potomach* in *Virginia*, is but 200 Miles, on a good Road to carry Furrs and Skins, &c. where a safe Navigation leads down to the Capes of *Virginia*.

THE Land in the Neighbourhood of the River *Ohio*, (in Latitude 37 and 38) is known to be as fine as any in the World. *Fort du Quesne* or *Pitts Bourg*, is near that River, and is a Cover for our back Settlements of *Virginia*. A small Garrison kept there would cause all the circumjacent Countries to be inhabited, and a large Town soon grow by *Indian* Trade, Tobacco, Indigo, &c. and draw Commerce from the upper Parts of the *Mississippi*. These two Garrisons and Inhabitants co-operating would in Time make all *Indian* Nations Westward of the Lakes useful, and by Trade friendly. The *Indians* Eastward of them Forts, finding a steady Government at the two Garrisons, and no *French* to stir them up to War, would become Friends, or go by Degrees over the Lakes and pursue Hunting, and bring Trade from the Westward.



By this Regulation all our *American* and *European* Settlers and Planters would push the Cultivation of the Provinces near the Ocean : The Consequence will cause Increase of Navigation to all Parts ; and should *Britain* war with any *European* Nation, Multitudes of well-governed private Ships of War, manned with brave and faithful Subjects, would be armed ; and in a few Months scour the Seas and assist our Ships of War in any Enterprize. The Name of *American* Privateers were terrible to *France* and *Spain* in the late War : Then how much more so will they be in any future One ?

BUT it may very reasonably be supposed that *France* and *Spain* see, and must confess, that it is their Interest to court *Great Britain's* Friendship, as they have severely felt the Weight of her Power, and find Superiority so evident.

UNDER all the favourable Circumstances before related, let all the Sons of *Britain* join Hands and Hearts to support this Government, which will, (by the Assistance of the Almighty, whose distinguishing Providence has suffered us to be at this Time the happiest and most admired Nation on this Globe) lead our Children and future Generations to bless the Reign of *GEORGE* the Second and Third ; and read the History of them with the more Pleasure, as it will stand recorded there, That steady and disinterested Ministers, and honest Kings, stirred up a brave People to undergo unequalled Hardships, and hazard Life, to execute any Order issued by such wise and good Rulers, and tending to crush Enemies who sought to destroy this Nation and all the Protestant Powers in *Europe*.

I HAVE carried these Matters far beyond what I first intended, and probably may be condemned by some Persons for blending such a Variety together. I shall not therefore trouble my Countrymen any farther than to assure them I am, with great Regard, a Friend to *LIBERTY* in its full Extent ; and as disinterested in Regard to Party as the King who governs, or the Man who shall be possessed of fifty Acres of Land on the North, and fifty Acres of as good Land on the South of the River *Tweed*.

TO

( 21 )

T O

The KING's most Excellent Majesty, &c.

T O T H E

Right Honourable the House of LORDS;

A N D T O

The Honourable the House of COMMONS,

O F

G R E A T B R I T A I N.

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The Humble PETITION of the AUTHOR,

*Humbly Sheweth,*

T H A T his high Opinion of the August Legislative Body of this Kingdom gives him the most exalted Hope of every Act being made that Humanity and the Honour and Safety of all Subjects who are under *British* Government can expect. Your Petitioner therefore begs Leave to pray for One very important Law being enacted, that is immediately wanted—A Law *To secure the Persons and Property of all Mariners, Merchants and Insurers, from the inhuman and ever-to-be-condemned Custom of abusing, plundering and wilfully destroying People, Ships, Vessels and Merchandize, driven in and wrecked on the Coasts of* GREAT BRITAIN. A King so truly Great and Christian, and a Parliament so willing to relieve the Distressed, cannot fail of redressing in Future what has not been before suitably guarded against.

Y O U R Humble Petitioner imagines the following, or such better Rules which your great Wisdom may frame, will, in some Degree, answer the End, to support Commerce and preserve the Property of your trading Subjects, who with Insurers Individually and in Company, cannot fail of joining your Petitioner in so interesting a Request.

For

FOR securing good Order and Christian Conduct, may it not be proper to empower the Justices of the Peace and Minister of each Parish, or their Substitutes, where a Vessel or Vessels shall be wrecked or stranded, to act as Admiral of that District? That they or any of them shall order all and every Person to aid and assist, and endeavour to save the Lives of any Person or Persons cast on the Shore, or any Part of GREAT BRITAIN; or to preserve, secure and bring to the Place appointed by the said Justices, &c. all such Wares, Merchandize, Ship's Tackle, or any Thing whatsoever, that shall or may be found wrecked on the Coast; and there deposit it for the Use of whom it may concern: And that on Notice of distressed Ships, &c. being on the Coast, the Church Bell shall be tolled in Half Minutes, as a Signal for all Persons to assemble to relieve the distressed. No able Person to refuse coming on hearing the Bell, on Penalty. And for encouraging all and every Person in so laudable an Act, they, and every of them, shall be paid by the Justices &c. such Sum of Money as they shall think equal to the Circumstance, to be deducted out of the Value saved. But if any Person or Persons shall beat, or inhumanly treat, any Person or Persons whatsoever who are so unfortunate as to be cast on Shore; or carry away, hide, or wantonly destroy, any Wares, Merchandize, or Ship's Tackle, &c. or do any Thing wilfully to prejudice the Persons in Distress, upon proper Proof being made, and the Value being      The Transgressor or Transgressors shall be hanged without Benefit of Clergy.

WHEN the Goods and Effects are saved and collected into the Place appointed by Justices, &c. a regular Account may be taken and sent to the Admiralty Office, or other Place, and advertise it, obliging the Owners to pay all Costs, and 5 per Cent. to the Justices on the Value, in Specie or otherways; and then issue an Order for Delivery.

LORDS of Manors, or others, claiming a Part of wrecked Goods, is an Affront to all Laws Human or Divine. Shall a Man claim a Part of the Goods of a Creature in Distress? This is scandalous, and calls loudly for Relief. May not all such terrible Claims be abolished, and a general generous Law forbid such horrid Customs? Many Clauses may be enumerated suitable and fully guarding all the Subjects, necessary to the illustrating and finally framing a suitable Law for the Purposes which your extensive Wisdom will determine. Your Petitioner therefore leaves the Whole to your Consideration, humbly asking for himself and the Public the Royal Protection in the Case; and your Petitioner will, with the greatest Gratitude, ever remember and acknowledge the Favour; as he is very sincerely a true Devotee to his King and Country.

MANY



MANY of His Majesty's honest loyal Subjects have suffered much Loss, and some been totally ruined, by the uncultivated wicked and uncommonly-cruel People of GREAT BRITAIN, WALES, and IRELAND ; by their assembling and attacking Ships in Distress, and even threatning the Masters and Mariners, when the Vessels lay whole on Land, and with a little Assistance might have been preserved and got out to Sea in good Order. Many particular Instances may be had to prove it. One Vessel your Petitioner was interested in——It was laden with Rum and Sugar, and came a-shore near *Cricketh* in WALES, on a Sunday at Church Time, and sat upright, and would have got off next Tide, but the Congregation left the Minister, went to the Vessel, affrighted the Crew by Threats, and in four Hours striped the Vessel, took out most of the Cargoe, and cut many Holes in it : By this Act all was lost, and the Insurers paid the Value ; an Attorney was employed, and went in search of the Delinquents, but was glad to get out of the Parish, as he was informed his Life would be in Danger, if he made public Declaration of his Commission.

IN the wild Parts of IRELAND it is quite common for the Inhabitants to commit terrible Outrages on Wrecks, and cut Vessels Cables, when safe in Harbour, to the great Prejudice of Trade and Scandal to human Nature. These and many such Acts call loudly for Parliamentary Assistance, to remove the Odium and support Trade, which is the Prop and principal Pillar of the *British* Government.

THE public News Writers have given out ~~the following~~<sup>a</sup> List of Debts due from the Public to the People. Under this Value I shall take the Interest as they make it, and draw a general National Account on a supposed Estimate, as near as I can ; to shew in some Sort, the yearly Account of Interest, Expence and Income, at one View.

Dr.

Dr.

*The National Expence*

	£.	s.	d.
To Annual Interest on the public Debt - - - - -	5,002,797	13	08
To Charges on the Court, and Amount of civil List	1,500,000	00	00
To Cost of Army and War Office - - - - -	2,000,000	00	00
To cost of Navy and Admiralty - - - - -	1,500,000	00	00
To Cost of Dock Yards in <i>Great Britain</i> and <i>Ireland</i>	500,000	00	00
To Annual Expence on Trade Board - - - - -	20,000	00	00
To all other Contingencies Public, in <i>Britain</i> and <i>Ireland</i>	50,000	00	00
To Annual Cost of Warlike Stores &c. for <i>Gibraltar</i> -	20,000	00	00
Ditto for <i>Minorca</i> - - - - -	20,000	00	00
Ditto for <i>Senegal</i> - - - - -	3,000	00	00
To Grant for <i>African</i> Forts to the Committee - - -	10,000	00	00
<i>India</i> - - - - -	20,000	00	00
<i>Berbadoes</i> - - - - -	5,000	00	00
Will be wanted for <i>Tobago</i> - - - - -	5,000	00	00
Also for <i>Granada</i> and <i>Granadillas</i> - - - - -	10,000	00	00
Ditto for <i>St. Vincent</i> - - - - -	5,000	00	00
Ditto for <i>Dominico</i> - - - - -	5,000	00	00
<i>Antigua, St. Kitts, Montserrat</i> and <i>Nevis</i> - - -	15,000	00	00
<i>Tortola</i> , and all the <i>Virgin Islands</i>			
<i>Jamaica</i> - - - - -	30,000	00	00
Will be wanted, at least, for <i>Mobile</i> - - - - -	20,000	00	00
Ditto for <i>Florida</i> - - - - -	10,000	00	00
The Islands of <i>New Providence</i> and <i>Bahamas</i> - - -	500	00	00
<i>Georgia</i> - - - - -	1,500	00	00
<i>South Carolina</i> - - - - -	5,000	00	00
<i>North Carolina</i>			
<i>Virginia</i> - - - - -	5,000	00	00
<i>Maryland</i>			
<i>Pensilvania</i>			
<i>New Jersey</i>			
<i>New York</i> - - - - -	10,000	00	00
<i>Connecticut</i>			
<i>Rhode Island</i> , or <i>Providence</i> , Plantations			
<i>Massachusetts</i> or <i>Boston</i> Government - - - - -	10,000	00	00
<i>Piscataqua</i>			
<i>Nova Scotia</i> - - - - -	30,000	00	00
<i>Newfoundland</i> - - - - -	5,000	00	00
<i>Quebec</i> and <i>Montreal</i> - - - - -	30,000	00	00
	10,857,797	13	08

*and Income.*

Cr.

By Annual Income or neat Receipts on the following Branches.

	£.	s.	d.
By every Branch of the Excise - - - - -	4,000,000	00	00
By ditto of the Customs - - - - -	2,000,000	00	00
By ditto of Land Tax at 4 <i>Shillings</i> in the Pound - - - - -	2,000,000	00	00
By ditto on Windows, neat - - - - -	100,000	00	00
By ditto on Stamps - - - - -	500,000	00	00
By ditto on Surplus, or sinking Fund - - - - -	2,000,000	00	00
The Income short of Outgoings on this View - - - - -	257,797	13	08
Tax on Hawkers and Pedlers, and other small Taxes may stand against many Outgoings not in the opposite List.			

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10,857,797 13 08

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I



I BEG Leave to remark, that the extensive Trade carried on by *British* Subjects with *Russia, Sweden, Dantzick, Pomerania, Denmark, Hamburg, Bremen, all Germany, Holland, France, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Turkey, Barbary*, and all *Africa* and *India*, is immense; but as the great Object in the late Contest was *North America* and the Sugar Islands, I chose to be particular in the Notice of those Parts, to shew their Importance, Products, and Connections, as it is not generally understood, nor has any Person attempted it on my Plan of Description.

THE languid Manner in which Peace was received in the Sea Ports in particular, was one Cause of my considering how the Nation was to be effected by it. On the first View I did not think so well of it as it proves on putting all Circumstances together: The great Islands of *Martinico, Guadaloupe*, and *Cuba*, being in our Hands, and given up on Peace was not pleasing; but when I cast about and beheld *East Louisiana* given to us by *France*, and *Florida* by *Spain*, I was fully satisfied that the Bargain was wisely made, as they are great in themselves, and much more so on the Removal of our Enemies off from the Back of the *Carolinas*. That is a glorious Affair. Every *Briton* must be pleased when he opens the Map and sees a clear Estate from *Cape Florida* on the South, ranging North to *Hudson's Bay*, of Value immense, producing all Necessaries for Man, growing with great Rapidity to assist and support its Mother.

AND as the *British* Isles stretch across the Face of *Germany* and other *European* Countries, it is open to the Imports from the Western World, and stands as it were a Magazine to hold all the Harvest of its Children and Labourers, ready to sell and disperse them to what Neighbouring Nation calls for Merchandize which we have to spare. The Consequence is a Gathering together of the People of all Nations to mix amongst us, for the general Benefit of the trading and landed Interest.

THE definitive Treaty is now Public; its various Contents make it evident, that the many new Countries in *America*, added to what we formerly had, will in Time secure us from the future Insult of *France* or *Spain*: But if they, or either of them, shall presume to make a Breach of this solemn Compact, it is beyond a Doubt that we shall hastily take all their *West India* Islands, as it is impossible to hold them against a Superior Naval Armament. They may be surrounded and starved into Submission. We are safe at Home from any Attack of Enemies, so long as Harmony subsists in the Senate, and honourable Measures are pursued. Frugality in every Department will be of great Use, and by our accumulated Trade the aggregate Fund will swell in seven Years to double the present annual Surplus. This Nation is now in a much better State of Security, in all Respects, than ever; altho' the Debt is much more in Bulk, the Estate is a more eligible Security for double the Sum (take in all Circumstances) than it was before the Commencement of the late War.

War. Long, very long, may the Nation be blessed with Peace : That the People may find their Happiness in supporting the King, His Family, and Friends ; and that His Majesty may enjoy perfect Health and a tranquil Mind, each Man being in Emulation with his Neighbour to obey the King's Will ; whilst He reflecteth on them all tender Regard due to such Subjects.

UNDER this Rule shall the Nation rejoice and be safe, praising the Mildness and Rectitude of wise Government, and a suitable System of Religion, established for the Well-being of Man in the present State, and for the perfect Felicity of his Soul to Eternity. In the Midst of so much Rectitude, the Subjects of other Nations will say, What is the Cause of such a Variety of Forms of religious Worship in *England*, whilst the People are loud in praising that tolerated by the public Law ? *It may be answered*, Where LIBERTY and all her Children dwell, the unstable Mind of Man leads to Variety—Ignorance, Pride, Enthusiasm, Wantonness, and their Attendants, prompt the unsteady to set up Forms, as impertinently as the Minds of their Adherents are weak ; and yet all this Variety does not remove their Hearts from Loyalty : May we not then call them Excrescences of the Stock of LIBERTY, hanging at the extream End of her Branches, in Substance like a Blade of Grass changing its Situation on the least Current of Air passing by it ! The King has agreed with neighbouring Nations to be at Peace ; the Lords, and House of Representatives of the People, applaud it : Yet there are Numbers of Men dissatisfied, tho' they are good Subjects, as their little Views and Interest are hurt by this general Plan. This also must be the Case in the Land of LIBERTY, and is Part of the Dust raised by such great Events, which by Degrees subside, when the golden Body of a glorious Peace shines with becoming Lustre, and shews the Wisdom of the Maker of it.

I AM so great an Advocate for LIBERTY, that I shall only beg it as a Favour of all my Friends and Countrymen to join the established Church, as I do not know a better, altho' I know all in *Europe* and *Asia*. But if the Papists, (alias *Roman* Catholicks) Protestant Dissenters, or Deists, in this Land, will keep in their own Way, (as it is difficult to break down the Prejudices of early Education) I hope they will be Friends to themselves in being good Subjects, and exerting every Faculty to support the present Government, as every Man must confess his Safety depends upon it.

VOLUMES may be wrote on so pleasing a Subject as LIBERTY and *Trade*, but I will conclude, wishing every Good to the Inhabitants of this Kingdom ; hoping the Almighty Ruler of the Universe will direct and keep them in Brotherly Love, striving at all Times to excell in Works of Humanity, and all other amiable Virtues, as I am their Friend without Reserve

IMPARTIALITY.

MARCH 25. 1763.



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